THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Japanese Steam Corvette at San Francisco.

Interesting Description of the Officers and Ship.

Reception of the Visiters by the Authorities.

The Steamer Presented to the President by the Emperor of Japan.

Arrival of the Officers and Crew of the Fenimore Cooper.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY DAILY EXPECTED,

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's war steamer Candinded by Kat-sin-tarrob, a captain in the navy, arrived at San Francisco March 17, and ed off Vallejo street wharf at three o'clock P. M., thirty-seven days passage from Uragawa, baving on board the Chief Admiral of the rial Japanese navy, Co-ser-ke-ma-sa-no-oi-um. object of the visit of the Caudiquarruh is as a tender or preceding vessel to the United States atcamship Powhatan, which left Jeddo on the 10th of February bound to San Francisco, having on board the apanese Ambassadors, and suit of seventy, sent by the eror to Washington. The following are the names of the officers of the ship:—Admiral, Coser-ke-mass-ne-ci-um; Captain, Kat-sin-tarrob; Captain Attending, Manage ro; Lieutenants, So ko rah to to aah, Okeemo, Yu ha, Use-e-ro, To-mo-a-go-ro, Eu-ah ket-che; Chief Engineer, Ha-ma-ge-ro; Second Engineer, Kin-ge-ro; four midshipmen,

The steamer mounts ten guns, viz:-Four eighteen and er. She brought as passengers Capt. John M. Brooke, U. S. N.; Mr. E M. Kern, U. S. N., and nine of the crew of the late United States schooner J. Feni more Cooper, which was wrecked at Yokahama on the 23d of August, 1859.

The Candinmarruh has been thirty-seven days sailing to this port from Japan. Her engines were not used but during three days in getting off the Japanese coast. She anils pretty well, having made about two hundred miles in one day. She was built in Holland for the Japanese Em-peror, and was sent out in her present condition about three years ago. She cost \$70,000. Our San Francisco correspondent writing on the 20th ult. save:

Our San Francisco correspondent writing on the 20th ulti. says:

We visited the ship yesterday, on her arrival, and were there introduced to Capt. Brooke and Mr. Kern, from whom we obtained many interesting details of the passage. This is one of several steamers composing the jia panese navy. She is the first one that has left the country for a foreign port, and, perhaps, would not have been allowed to come except that the two above mentioned officers happened to be in Yokshama to attend them. The express object is to await the arrival here of the Powhatan, when she will at once return to report the safe arrival of the Ambassadors and suite. The Japanese sailors are out fait in all the usual work pertaining to the duties of seafaring life. The boats wain is as thoroughly up in his work as any man could be in any service. There is no kind of sailor work that he does not thoroughly understand, and can also manage his men in a ship-shape manner.

crew run aloft, and make and take in sail with the stalscrity. There were no punishments of any kind ted on the crew, everything going pleasantly and r from the first. The government on board is mild humans. The science of navigation is theroughly ratoot among the officers, who learned it from the h, at the school at Nagasaki. The instruments of Dutch and English manufacture. They had two nometers of haglish make. The ship is worked, in espects, like those of the Dutch. The feed on board incipally rice, dried fish and pickled vegetables. The streed in rape seed oil, making a very palatable , and one which no hungry man would refuse. Each e crew is allowed a gallon of rice per day, of which rester portion is relained in Japan for their families. tables, tas, sugar, &c., if used, they pay for them-

ceives.

At first, on the passage, the hours were not marked off into watches, as in other sea going ships; but soon the necessity of this was made apparent, and the system was adopted. Tables are used to eat from fore and att—chopsticks being used, as with the Chinese. No religious ceremonies were observed on board during the passage, nor were there any ovidences of idolatory. They were heard, however, to pray to their deides cocasionally in their own rooms. They looked forward with plessure during the passage to their arrival here—exhibiting the greatest carlosity to know about America, its people, and institutions. The government was particularly a subject

mently, the street of the stre

Jepanese characters. The countenances of these people wear a far more intelligant look than any Chinese that we have seen.

We were received courteously, and conducted about the ship. The rigging, engines and other matters do not differ from those of any Dutch propeller of her size, which is about three hundred tons. She has not a deep draught of water, but great beam. The guns are rather clumyy and unwieldy; and the muskets, which are kept with the most scrupulous brightness, are of the same old fashlomed, ungainly appearance. Descending into the cabin, we found the same neatness and order. The floor was acrupulously scrubbed—the mahogany polished. This (after) cabin has been appropriated during the passage to the American officers, who have received every attention—a profusion of servants to wait on them, and the best that the ship afforded.

In an adjoining cabin we were introduced to Admiral Coser ke-ma-sa-no-clum. He is a benign, benevotent looking man, about forty years of age, and evidently in high favor at the imperial court to be entrusted with so important a charge as this. When we entered, he was having his hair most srtistically dressed with oils and pomatum by one of this servants, the admiral being scated on the floor and evidently enjoying the luxury of the sahaspoo. Soon after, he appeared on deck, drassed in an unassuming but geatlemanly costume—his feet encused in smowy white sandals and stockings; a dark brown or elive frock, contrasting finely with a deep bline vest, which was laced in front with a heavy silver cord. At his side bung two swords, resembling yataghans.

The officers on board a Japanese ship, from lieutenant up, are called "two sword officers," and entitled by rank to war two swords. These weapons are keenly sharp pointed, and boautifully polished. The Admira's head is partially abaved, and the hair handsomely bound up behind. In an adjoining cablo the Chief Engineer, Hah-mage-ro, was having his hair coled and drossed by a servent.

partially shaved, and the hair handsomely bound up behind. In an adjoining cable the Chief Engineer, Hah-mage-ro, was having his hair olded and drossed by a seryant.

We noticed in the admiral's cabin a picture of Freedent
Buchanan hanging in a conspicuous place. The Japanese
asticual lag is displayed on board the ship at the main
and in the bows. This is a white groundwork with a red
ball in the centre. At the mizes floats the admiral's private signal—a diamond shaped figure, with a red circle,
os a white ground. We were offered for refreshments a
very delinate but strengly flavored liquer, something like
staricchine. While we were taking notes about the ship's
dealar, the Japanese shawed the most intense curiosity to
see our style of writing, and were much gratified at being
allowed to examine the book. This curiosity was monifrested as its articles of clothing, watches, pencils, knives,
dec.; and it may be safely presumed that the crew cast
long and wisful eyes abore at the city, whose strange
sights they were doubtless eager to explore.

The captain, Kat-Lintaro, has been sick nearly the
whole passage, and under the care of the doctor, who is a
yery intelligent man. When a servant entered the captain's cabin, he made a low obestance to that dignitary,
and the same on leaving. We noticed that while the sailling sinaters was concerning with the admiral or receiving
from him some lengthy instructions, the former beat very
lew, and kept his eyes fixed humbly upod the deck, while
the admiral preserved a peculiarly upright position, with
his head well up, as though he felt the dignity of his office. The name of the midshipman is Kun-arab-to-nokname. "I thank you" is Japanese is A-rung-a-ta.

The ship, we presume, will be open to inspection for all
who desired preserved a peculiarly upright position, with
his head well up, as though he felt the dignity of his office. The name of the midshipman is Kun-arab-enokname. "I thank you" is Japanese is A-rung-a-ta.

The ship, we presume, will be open

were not in full dress, but their garments were com possed of rich stuffs. Each one carried two swords and a walking case, and a me of them were elegant patent leather gaters instead of the Japanese shoes. They are very intelligent and good looking men, much superior in personal appearance to the Chinese, and seemed to enjoy all they saw, but still evinced a good deal of Indian stoteism. They were driven to the international Hotel, where the admiral alighted; but the greater number of his officers accompanied several of the supervisors through our principal streets, the carriages attending them wherever they went Large numbers of our clusees collected to witness the novel and interesting right, which marks the commencement of suother important era in the history of the world. Lieutenant Brooks observed to the visiters that they must not think strangely of the curiosity they excited, for it was because the Americans liked the Japanese they were so anxious to see them. It is to be hoped that our citizens of all classes and degrees will vie with each other in politoness and courtey to these strangers, and oreate among them so favorable an impression that when the embassy shall arrive its members will receive accounts calculated to foster the favorable disposition already exhibited towards us by this strange but interesting people.

reasy exhibited towards us by this strange but interesting people.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.

At the hotel they were unhered up to the large parlor, where they seated themselves, the Admiral by himself on a sofa, and soon afterwards Governor Downey, who was fortunately in town, arrived to be introduced to the strangers. The Japanese had evidently pictured to themselves a very grand and angust personage for the Governor of California, surrounded by officials and liveried servants. They were, therefore, very much surprised at seeing an unassuming geatleman, without uniform or attendants, enter and advance to meet them. It was necessary for Capt. Brooke to explain repeatedly that this was the real Governor before they could believe it. They surveyed bim from bead to foot, and looked at the door again and again to see the retinue of attendants, whom they thought ought to be following him. Finally they got over this, and the Admiral and Governor, through the Japanese captain, Mangoroo, who speaks English, held conversation in relation to the interesting nature of the occasion.

consistent of the first things that the admiral referred to was the condition of his steamer, and, supposing that the Governor had only to say the word to throw open every avenue of industry, desired to have the vessel put into the dry dock at once and repaired—adding that he had plenty of money to pay for it. The governor informed him that he would have the matter attended to at once, and would write to the high official at the dry dock, who was of equal rank with him, and who would have the ship properly attended to. He also explained, as well as possible in so short a conversation, the nature of our rederral and State systems, and the political union and blended with distinct sovereignties of the States. He slee alluded to the interesting fact of the officials of the two extreme coasts of the Pacific thus meeting in fraternal harmony, and trusted that in thus welcoming him to these shores it was but the prelude to a large and extented commerce between the two nations. He also welcomed him as the ploneer Japanese official who had crossed the Pacific to America. The admiral responded in kina, after which champague and other refreshments were brought in.

At half-past six dinner was served in the best style of the batel, after which they walked to Vallejo street wharf, secompanied by their servants and a number of marines, bearing huge lanterns and with curious devices, and embarked about nine o'clock. Capt. Brooke, Mr. Brooke and Supervisor Gates attended them to the ship, and returned after partaking of a light refreshment. The admiral (Keman-ra too ka me) was received on beard by a file of marines presenting arms and the customary boatawala's whistle and roll of drum and fife. It is understood that national salutes will be exchanged between the fort and the Kandinmarruh to day at noon.

Mr. Kern informs us that the Japanese make excellent engineers, but proved themselves comparatively poor salors, there may be no on find. One of the first things that the admiral referred to was

The arms, consisting of heavy muskets, sabres an

The corvette is understood to be a present from it Emperor of Japan to the President of the United States. The Admiral is not a sallor. He was governor of province, but selected for this service because his rank of Commodere would enable him to meet on equal terms or

carly as possible.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE AMBASS PRETABATIONS TO RECEIVE THE ANDASSADORS.

As the Ambassadors from the Emperor of Japan to the United States government are shortly expected to arrive here, it has been suggested that the Legislature make an appropriation to prepare for a suitable reception. The city, to be sure, is able to bear the expenses, but its authorities have not the power to provide for them. In view of the advantages to be gained by impressing the Japanese, on their first visit to this country, with a suitable idea of our wealth, power and importance, and the benefits to be gained by them from a more intimate connection with our country, it is highly proper that the Legislature of the State, acting on behalf of the people of the Pacific slope, should take the necessary steps to give them a grand and imposing reception.

The military and fire companies of this city, and perhaps the different orders, would gladly turn out in full regalia on the occasion, and thus make a display grand and imposing, which will forcibly impress the Japanese visiters. Being used to pomp and parade, the appearance of our civil authorities is but little calculated to impress the Japanese ravorably, as they are unable to appreciate the true power and pomp of our democratic institutions. A holiday parade of our military companies, dec., will, however, give them an idea that they can readily comprehend.

As it is highly desirable that our strange visiters should

pancese Invorably, as they are unable to appreciate the frue power and pomp of our democratic institutions. A holiday parade of our military companies, &c., will, however, give them an idea that they can readily comprehend.

As it is highly desirable that our strange visiters should be favorably impressed with the country on their first sight of it, we think the appropriation of, say \$5,000, by the State, and a grand parade is mediately after the arrival of the Fowhatan, will not be out of place.

MULTARY VIST TO THE JAPANES ADMINAL.

It was stated when the Sonora sailed that Major General Jochus P. Haven and staff, and Brigadier General Henry A. Cobb and staff, contemplated paying a visit of ceremony to high Admiral Ke-man-ra-to-no ka-me, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, on board the Japanese war steamer. The Japanese had ealy seen American in plain civic costume, or multi; and will doubless regard the visit of brilliantly a citred military staffs with much pleasure. They will feel that it is intended to do honor to them, and expressive of our desire to cement the freinfully relations so propitiously commenced.

The Japanese admiral is a man of benign and affable manners. His name is Ke man ra-to-no ks me, a member of the Japanese admiral is a man of benign and affable manners. His name is Ke man ra-to-no ks me, a member of the Japanese nobility, and is High Admiral of the sancountry. The government has thus sent to us an official as high in rack as Commodore Perry, who commended the American expedition to Japan.

The visit of the Japanese frigate Randinmarruh to our harbor is of very much more than ordinary importance. It is not one of trace, not one of merely political or disponsition by the Japanese frigate Randinmarruh to our harbor is of very much are one of their finest propelation and importance of California. For it is a co

rests of commerce, than acting in its capacity in a manner worthy of the occasion.

[From the San Francisco Herald.]

The Award Courriers of the Japanese embassy to the United States, arrived here yesterday on the Japanese steemer "Candinnarrul," and we trust that our authorities will appreciate the policy of making some arrangement to receive the Ambassadors in a style that will impress them favorably upon their first advent into our country. The vatre of maintaining friendly relations with Japan can scarcely be overestimated. Already a lucative trate has sprung up between San Francisco and that Empire, which promises to be in no manner inferior to that carried on with China by several of our Atlantic cities. It should therefore be the policy of our authorities to pursue such a course as may most contribute towards augmenting the amicable disposition already evinced for the American people by the Japanese Govorament. California being a free and Sovereign State of our great Republic, should teader such a reception to the ropresentatives of the Japanese Empire as will convince them how universally our people appreciate the continuace and improvement of the commercial relations that exist between Japan and the United States. The United States steamer Fowhatan, Captain Tainall, was to have sailed from Kanagawa on the 11th of last month, with the Japanese Embassy on board, and is now fully dee. She will probably tarry a few days at the Sandwich Islands, but will soon be here. The necessity of prompt action, is therefore apparent. Japan furnishes many valuable commodities which are required for our consumption, and will deutsless afford a vast market for many of our manufactures, provided the policy so admirably initiated by Mr. Harris, the American Consul, be followed up, and, if possible, improved upon by his countrymen at home. San Frazelsoo is destined to become the principal trader with the Japanese ports; here their Ambassadors will first press American soil, and here they will receive their first realization

INTERESTING FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR Over a Million of Treasure on

News from Central America, California, Sandwich Islands, Western Utah, Oregon, Washington Territory

Board.

THE CHILIAN MINES.

and British Columbia.

RELATIONS BETWEEN PERU AND BOLIVIA.

NEW TRANSIT ROUTES,

this port on Tuesday morning by the steamsh Star, from Aspinwall, with the passengers and malls

The following is the treasure list of the North Star:

miles north of Inagua, hence for Aspinwall. In the port of Aspinwall United States frigate Roancake, Sabine, store

one day later than those received by the overland mail,

and British Columbia by this arrival is unimportant. We are under obligations to the Purser of the North Star, Freeman's California Express and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express for files of papers.

Our San Francisco Cerrespondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1860. The Pacific Mail Steamers—Withdrawal of the Opposition Missouri—Quick Foyages of New York Olippers—Amount of Oash in the Blate Treasury—Dedication of Roman Oatho-Uc Churches—Army Movements—Arrival of Radiroad Iron

nora only leaves to day for Panama. She carries the mails, according to agreement. The rates of fare are: First cabin \$200; second cabin \$140; steerage \$90. These, it is said, will be the permanent charges for passage between New York and San Francisco, which, if maintained will be acceptable to the public.

The bulkhead measure occupies a large share of the

The buikhead measure occupies a large abare of the attention of the press. The opposition is confined to two papers in this city. The work is one of great magnitude, and, if constructed on just terms, would undoubtedly be of great service to the harbor. The indications are all in favor of the bill now before the Legislature

Suburn W. Boggs, formerly Governor of Missouri, died at his residence in Napa Valley, on the 14th inst. Deceased was one of the pioneers of California, and had a large share in moulding the institutions of this State. In public life he ever bore the character of a pure and consistent man; in private life he was held in high esteem

for his exalted sense of honor and lofty integrity. *
The clipper ships Great Republic and Ocean Telegraph,
which salled from New York on the same day, arrived in this port together last week. They made the run in

one hundred and nine days.

The Victoria Gazetic (government organ) says:—Her Majesty's ship Satellite left Esquimalt harbor for San Juan Island March 12. An arrangement for joint occupation has been agreed to between the two governments.

The Legislature has passed concurrent resolutions calling upon our representatives in Congress to procure the dissolution of the injunction which prevents the Almaden mine being worked. .
The amount of cash in the State Treasury at the close

of business, March 18, was \$665,500.

The Church of St. Francis of Assissium (Roman Catholic), Vallejo street, was dedicated St. Patrick's Day by

Archbishop Alemany. An immense concourse of people was within the edifice, and the street in front was also

Archbishop Alemany. An immense concourse of people was within the edifice, and the street in front was also crowded. A powerful sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Kerrigan. The building, with the exception of St. Mary's Cathedral, is the largest used for religious worship in California.

A new Catholic church was dedicated on the 11th inst., at Pajaro, by Rev. Bennte Capdevila.

General Clarke has ordered Company H, Sixth infantry, Lieut. McCleary, now at Benicia, to proceed to Humboldt Bay. The object in view is to protect whatever remnant of friendly indians may have survived the ate butcheries from the wrath of the white people.

Two hundred tons of iron rail for the Market street Railroad, arrived in this city, last week, on the ship Expounder, from Boston. The road for which it is intended is now completely graded, and cars are expected to run to the Sission Dolores in a month from diffe.

The National (democratic) has been merged in the Mersid. The last number of the former journal appeared yesterday. The proprietors have entered into a parimership. The Hersid comes out to day much enlarged in size and otherwise improved. The influence of this paper, being now the only democratic one in San Francisco, becomes very great. It has always held a cemmanding position as conservative and high tened. Mr. Gulthrie, late of the National, is the business manager.

A violent abook of earthquake was felt on the 15th inst., at 11 A M., in nearly the entire length and breadth of California, and extended to Carson Valley. At Carson City there was a general rush made for the street from nearly every house. At Barramento the ceiling of the Amendby chamber tembled down while members were presenting petitions. In San Francisco the shock was very light.

The bill which has just passed the Legislature to authorize the centry of Butts to issue bonds to the amount of 200,000 to aid in building the California Northern Railroad from Marywille to Oroville, after receiving the approval of the Gevernor, munt be endored by the majority

price per yard the California Central Railroad is paying, would cost less than \$50,000.

A bill, new before the Senate, to appropriate \$50,000 to pay the militar called out to operate against the Visitary

ST. PARTICK'S DAY—THE INERTY POIR ON THE PLAZA COT DOWN.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated in this city by a procession, religious services, a dinner given by the Hibernian Society, balls, and a concert in the evening for the beastion of the Orphan saylum. An incident occurred in the morning of a most disagreeable nature, which threw a cloud over the festivities of the day. At one time it seemed as if trouble would grow out of the affair, but, happily, no disturbance of any kind took place. Peace and order were preserved uninterrupted. I refer to the hanging of an effigy of St. Patrick on the liberty pole on the Plaza, and the cutting down of the unoffending tree by a party of indignant Irishmen. Every newapaper published in the city condemned the conduct of the men who, so samefully and maliciously outraged the feelings of a large number of our residents, but they also consure the act of cutting down the liberty pole. The cause of the trouble is generally believed to be some members of Monumental Engine Company, composed for the most part of persons from Baltimore, who have made the disgraceful practice of hanging an effigy of St. Patrick on the tree a custom for several years. The Alla mentions the matter in the following terms:—

Yesterday morning at daylight, the public were asto-

of hanging an effigy of St. Patrick of the was a constraint for several years. The Allo mentions the matter in the following terms:—
Yesterday morning at daylight, the public were askoniahed to see this disgraceful effigy again suspended in air, but this time on no less an honorable and conspicuous place than the time-honored liberty pole on the Plaza. The indignation of the Irish was at once aroused, and a number of them applied at the polics office to have it removed. But the figure was at least two-thirds of the way up, and no one could be found venturesome enough to attempt it oshin up. It was about eight o'clock when the application was made, and at a time when the police, who had been up nearly all night, were at home and asleep, but would be at the office by nine o'clock to attempt the sitting of the police court.
The applicants, getting no satisfaction, then started for an axe, and soon returned with a fine new one, which a sturdy man in his shirt sieeves wielded with zealous unction at the foot of the pole—or rather the wooden casing which was placed around it last year by Supervisor Benchley. Seeing this, policeman Englander (since suspended), who was at the door of the City Hall, ran over and attempted to prevent the work, but by this time a number of sympathizers had assembled, and though Englander displayed his star, and exhorted them to wait until he could get a sailor to climb up and disengage the figure, by the way, was dressed in old clothes, with a string of potatoes around the seek, awhiskey bottle in the left hand, and a shillelah in the other. It excited laughter among the greater part of the spectators, but the Irish were greatly inconsed, and had made a solemn resolve to have the flag staff down. It re-

INTERESTING FROM NEW GRAVADA.

nicate by the steamer to day. The usual quiet not only reigns, but the oppressive heat of the past few days has

the sum of three hundred thousand dollars. It is now stated here that the Companies have actually received the amount in government bonds.

This Company is now before the Congress of New Granada applying for further legislation, and I notice in the report of the proceedings in the Sonate on the 21st of February, that a bill granting them the right of building a railroad across the Isthmus was, on its second reading, indefinitely postponed.

The company was originally organized under a grant or charter from the province of Chiriqui. I have never had occasion to examine the act of incorporation or grant of privilege, but have frequently heard it related and discussed by gentlemen who are, and from the passage of the law have been, familiar with the matter, and the opinion here is decided and unanimous that the entire grant has been forfeited by non-compliance with certain previsions to be performed by the grantees. I have alluded to this matter to this extent, because the government is interested, and it will probably come before Congress. On the quention of the expediency of purchase by the United States government of a naval station and coal depot in a foreign country for \$300,001 have no remarks to make, but it certainly shall be known what rights and privileges are to be had for the money. It can easily be ascertained by an examination of records here. The flag ship Rosnote, frigate Sabine and storeship Relief are in port. The former is busy preparing for the recoption of the Japanese, who are now daily expected. By the steamer from San Francisco to day, there is news that they would start from Jedde on the 11th of February. The Bt. Louis remains at San Juan.

The Danish man of war St. Thomas sailed for San Juan on the 22d ult.

leave here this afternoon at six o'clock.

ately after the arrival of the pas

a special train to be sent there immediately to bring the lost ones to Aspinwall in time to catch the steamer fer New York. The whole story appeared to me to be a hoax, and upon inquiry of the delegates themselves I found it to be so. California sends eight delegates to the Charleston Convention. One of these went on to Charleston two weeks ago; the other seven are now here, six to go to New York and one to New Orleans. The following are the names of the States in which they were bern and raised previous to going to California.

Major L. R. Bradley, Virginia.

Major L. R. Bradley, Virginia.

Major L. R. Bradley, Virginia.

Major John Bidwell, New York.

Asten P. Smith, End., Ybrginia, Navy Agent, San Francisco, and son of "Extra Billy" Smith, now member of Congress from Virginia.

John A. Drietilitis, End., Pennsylvania.

John S. Dudley, Erd., New York.

John Rains, Esq., Alabams.

D. S. Gregory, End., who goes by way of New Orleans, is from Georgia, and G. W. Patrick is now in Charleston, South Carolina, his native city, making arrangements for the accommodation of the other delegates, who threaten, if the hotel keepers there extortion a "feetle" too much, to take their tents and camp out, California fashion.

Gen. J. K. Lamerick, democratic delegate from Oregon, goes to New York with this steamer, as also Jeel Burlingame, Enq., the father of Anson G. Burlingame, Enq

United States Stramer Lancaster, Panama, April 2, 1800. }
Court of Inquiry in the Case of Commander Lockwood-

Court of Inquiry in the Case of Commander Lockwood—
Departure of the United States Ship Oyane—Arrival of
the Wyoming from Caliao via Guayaquil—Refusal of
the Government to go to War with Bolinia—Chapter of Accidents—The Behooner Hase, de.

Just as I had predicted, the Court of Inquiry, consisting
of Captain John Rudd and Robert Ritchie, dismissed the
charges preferred against Commander Lockwood by
some of his officers, and this long standing score has at
last been wiped out.

The Cyane sailed from here on March 24 for San Francisco and intermediate ports. She will go into dock at

cisco and intermediate ports. She will go into dock at the Navy Yard at Mare Island to undergo necessary

repairs.

The United States steam sloop Wyoming arrived here on the 27th, from Callao and Guayaquil. She brings Callao dates up to karch 15, and the following is a summary

lao dates up to hearch 15, and the following is a summary of the news:—

The government had refused to declare war against Belivia. Vice President Mar had positively declared, in the debate on this subject in the Cabinet, that he would not allow himself to be led into another war by General Castilla.

General France had sent a minister to ask the aid from Peru which had been stipulated for in the treasty between him and Castilla, which was however refused by the Peruvian government. Castilla had also failed to entitle Ges. Belzu in his favor to go to Bolivia and attempt the overthrow of Dr. Linares. Things in general are in a most unsettled state and Castilla's downfall is expected at every moment.

From Gesyaquil we have dates of March the Elst. No news of importance.

Loss of a Vessel with United State
Despatches-Rumors of War-Three ened Blockade of Cabeje, in Belivia, The English steamer Bolivia, with dates from Viales to 1st March, Callao, 12th, and Paits 16th, arr after the departure of the United States mail stea Ariel from Aspin wall for New York. The news from west coast of South America by this arrival is of

CHILE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS—THE BANKS—THE TWO
SECOND OF PERSUANY—MINING NEWS—THE
DIANS—CUSTOM HOUSE LAWS, ETC.
This republic continues tranqui and prosperous.

become more plentiful, and the banks have reduced their rates of discount.

PERU.

SPECULATIONS ON THE WAR WITH BOLIVIA—
OF A VESSEL WITH UNITED STATES DESPATO
ON BOARD.

President Castilla has resumed the reins of govern
again after a long absence from the country. Va
apseculations are indulged in as to his designs en Be
it is thought by some that he has abandoned for the
seath his intention of invading that country, while o
think he is preparing for a vigorous campaign, and s
is his intention to send a maval fleet soon to Cabeje
only port in Bolivia, with the view of blockcaling it.
will seriously damage that country, and will oblige it
will seriously damage that country, and will oblige it
out Linners to march his troops to the coast, inste
holding himself on the defensive in the interior.

The Linne spapers record the loss of the Peruvian at
F. L., owned by Mr. Washington Both, an
rican merchant of that place. It seems
left Callao towards the latter part of Fete
for China, via the Sandwich lalands, and when twe
out, being some 300 miles from land she sprung a
and filled so fast that all efforts to free her of water
ed unavailing, and she foundered. All hands took
boats and were unable to save any thing. One boat
nine persona and another with four succeeded in rea
the coast of Peru, near Lambayaque, after being out
days. A third beat, containing sine persons, had
been heard of. Purser A. A. Belknap, of the United
was on board, and is among the number saved. It
ported that he lost all his clothing and governmen
patches, which obliges him to return to the United S
besides some \$3,000 in cash. Exchange on the U
States and freights the same as at last reports.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR WITH PERU—EX-PRES BELZU.

There is no news from this republic except the like preparations that are going on against which are principally confined to the interior. Ex-dent Belzur, who is still in Lima, has declared his pa-to return to Bolivia and offer his services to Pre Linares in the pending war between his matiye of and Peru.

MOVEMENTS OF RE-PERSIDENT ROLLES—UNPOPE ITY OF GEN. FRANCO—GUAYAQUIL STILL MARTIAL LAW, ETC.

Our advices from this country reach us via Paiss President Rolles has returned to the country, a been well received by the people of that section when a visited. At last accounts he was at Figra. 6 Franco was still administering the government at quil, but instead of gaining in popularity, he is me liked by the people, if possible, than ever. The ganyaquit is still under martial law by order of Franco will be suffered to request President Castilla to send more to Ganyaquit to defend his (Franco's) government. Castilla fail to reepond, Franco will not, it is thoughle to sentain himself. His troops have been defevery engagement they have had with those of the ceniment of Quite.

COMPARATIVE TRANSCILLIFY—MOVEMENTS OF SELS OF WAR.
There is no news of importance from this re-